(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2289.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1790.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *July* 8.

THE ratification of the treaty concluded between our court and Prussia, being not yet arrived, several murmurs are prevalent; and, notwithstanding the assurances of M. de Cnobbledyrff of the favourable intentions of his master, the kadelesquier of Romelia, who signed the treaty, has been deposed, and the governor of Natolia appointed his successor.

Frequent councils are held, composed of the great officers of state; and the party who favour a general peace grow stronger and stronger.

The plague rather increases in this city and neighbourhood, but is entirely ceased at Smyrna.

BERLIN, *August* 31.

We can scarcely credit the report of preliminaries of peace having been signed between Sweden and Russia. If they have, it is certainly without the knowledge of our court. It is no longer than last week our minister, count Blumenthal, drew for a million of dollars on our treasury, which was paid into one of the principal banking houses here, with orders to remit the sum as soon as possible to Sweden.

LONDON, *September* 1.

A celebrated musician in this city, being fond of the animal creation, took to petting a young pidgeon, which is now grown to full size. This creature, by keeping his master's company, has obtained so perfect an ear and taste for music, that no one who sees his behaviour, can doubt for a moment of the pleasure he takes in hearing his master play and sing. No sooner does he sit down to the instrument than Columbo, (so the pidgeon is called) begins shaking his wings, perches on the piano-forte, and expresses the most indubitable emotions of delight. If, however, he or any one else strikes a false note, or makes any kind of discord upon the keys, the pidgeon never fails to shew evident tokens of anger and distress; and if teized too long, grows quite enraged, pecking the offender's legs and fingers in such a manner as to leave nothing less doubtful than the sincerity of his resentment. His master, in consequence of this rude behaviour, is often obliged to keep him out of the room for fear of his affronting or tormenting those who come to take musical instructions. With regard to other actions of life there is nothing particular in this pidgeon but his tameness and strong attachment to his master; for though never upon the wing, and only clipped a very little, he never seeks to range away from the house, or quit his master's service, any more than the dove of Anacreon—

Whose better lot in life bestows,
Sweet repast and soft repose,
And when feasts and frolics tire,
Drops asleep upon his lyre.

Considerable quantities of American pot-ashes having been condemned by the assay-masters, people skilled in that manufacture have been led to make several experiments to discover the causes of its defects and impurity. The great evil which injures the sale, and very much reduces the value of some of the American pot-ash, arises from foreign matters, such as common salt and earth, being accidentally or designedly mixed with it. People vending or dealing in this article may save themselves the trouble and disgrace of sending an adulterated or faulty kind to market, if they will only previously observe the following method for trying its quality—Take some pot-ash and dissolve it in water: let there be as much pot-ashes as the water will dissolve; then plunge a piece of silver coin, or any thin plate of silver, into the solution. If the pot-ash contains any inflammable or improper mixtures, it will change the silver to a dark or black colour, in the same manner as if it had been over the steam of burning sulphur—if the pot-ash is pure the silver will remain bright. Upon the experiment being made, should it be discovered to be bad, the evil can be remedied only by dissolving the whole quantity in pure water, and boiling it down, and fluxing it a second time; or it may be made into pearl-ashes by calcination, with little expence.

*Sept.* 2. Tuesday a meeting of the privy council was held at the Cock-pit, summoned for the purpose of taking into consideration a report of Sir Joseph Banks, on the general question of admitting wheat, the produce of the United States of America, detained at the ports of Liverpool, &c.

At Lloyd's nothing is done at present either on Swedish or Russian ships. The premiums on all trades advance a little; and even with this advance the underwriters are not over fond of their risks.

*Sept.* 11. The letters received yesterday from persons of the best information and authority in Paris give us the strongest reason to believe that a civil insurrection is at no great distance.

Some letters indeed were received yesterday, dated after the dispatch of the mail, which assert that a riot had began, and that the national guards had been repulsed, but we have not learnt the particulars of the affair in such a manner as to be able to report them correctly—But the fermentation was general.

The cry of the mob is, "*cut off the heads of the ministers in general.*" It is expected that they will all resign.

The press still continues with unabated activity:—Two additional tenders have been employed in that service on the river Thames, since Tuesday last.

The French have taken a wise precaution to prevent mutiny in their fleet. They have sent a commission of patriots to Brest, to give assurances to the seamen that their wages shall never be suffered to go two months into arrear, and who are charged to keep strict watch, and see that provisions may be properly supplied, both as to quality and quantity.

*Sept.* 14. A placart, or royal proclamation, has been issued by the minister of the home department in Spain, bearing date at Buen Retiro, Monday, the ninth of August, which forbids, under pain of forfeiting double value, the exportation of wheat, barley, flour of wheat, barley flour, or meal of barley, before the first day of December next, when his majesty and council will be ready to prescribe the terms on which any exports of those articles will be permitted for the remainder of the year.

The government of Madrass has taken the country of the Carnatic again into their own hands; by this, they have resumed the immediate collection of the revenues of the country, which for some years past have been invested in the hands of the nabob of Arcot.

The torch of discord again threatens the southern provinces of France. At a federation of the national guards of Languedoc at Jalles, the deputies of the Vivarais proposed to march against the protestants of Nismes, to revenge the cause of their catholic brethren, and at the same time to take possession of Avignon, where there are 80 pieces of cannon, and a fortified place. It is supposed that the emissaries of the aristocratic party are endeavouring to avail themselves of the fanaticism of the inhabitants of the south of France; and it is feared that in a month or two Nismes may be the victim of their manœuvres.

A counter revolution is daily looked for by the aristocratic party who now begin to demonstrate their confidence, by levelling the most marked contempt and derision against the national assembly. Our advices further add that the prince de Conde has at this time not less than 20,000 men in daily pay, whom he can muster in the course of 12 hours.

The lieutenant Sandel, who commanded the Swedish fire-ships, which occasioned the loss in the Swedish fleet, in the action of the 3d of July, has been tried by a council of war, and condemned to die.

A similar sentence has been likewise pronounced against general de Kaullars, accused of having failed in his duty last year, in retreating precipitately from the enemy, and against vice-admiral Liljehorn, detained on account of negligence or disobedience in the naval engagement of last summer; but the king has not confirmed these two sentences; he has been content to dismiss them from the service, reserving to them their pay, however, which it is thought the first will not accept.

We are taught to believe, that the next messenger from the court of Madrid will determine the important question of peace or war; and on that depends in a great measure the precise time of assembling the new parliament.

The affair of Nancy is now known to have proceeded from the many seditious writings, and other means set on foot by the mal-contents of the revolution. More than four hundred lives were lost in it.

A revolution in France seems to be an event almost inevitable. The minds of the people are again in a state of fermentation, and ripe for any desperate enterprise.

The Spanish ambassador, it is asserted, is in hourly expectation of receiving dispatches, which was to determine whether he is to abide longer with us, or bid adieu to a country which, from long residence, and habit of intimacy with most of our nobility and gentry, he is particularly attached to. His excellency has been heard more than once to declare to his friends, during the present dispute, that he hoped he should not be under the painful necessity of leaving them directly.

Dispatches have been received at the secretary of state's office from New-Hampshire, in America: they contain an account of trade being brisk, and all remained quiet: the snow which brought these dispatches, is called the Stativa, captain Thompson, arrived in the Downs; she has brought over some very capital remittances, and orders for great quantities of goods.

PLYMOUTH, *September* 12.

On Monday evening last arrived at Plymouth Sound, L'Experience, French king's brig of 12 guns, captain Vannau, from Cherbourg, on a cruize of eleven days, having on board a very large party of young French noblemen, on a nautical tour, who were not permitted to anchor, but ordered to sea again.

MONTEGO-BAY, *October* 2.

Our late lieutenant-governor-general Clarke, accompanied by major M'Murdo, sailed from Portsmouth the tenth of August, in the Thynne packet boat, for Quebec, being appointed lieutenant-governor of that province.

A letter from a gentleman at Barbadoes, to his friend in this island, dated September 10, says, "On the 29th ult. we had a very hard gale of wind, which did much damage in this island, particularly in the country. All the plantain trees were thrown down and some houses unroofed; the round houses of many mills were blown off; the water and corn mills in a great number thrown down; boiling and negro houses in great abundance suffered much; though the general injury is not of that notoriety as to make it capital."

*Oct.* 9. It is asserted, that his excellency has received positive directions to proceed with the preparations that were determined to be necessary on the first alarm of hostilities.

The inhabitants of Honduras, having surmounted the fear of any present disturbance, have again employed their negroes in their usual occupation of felling wood and preparing it for market.

From the average of what has been collected, it is believed that the product of the duty on liquor retailed in the three parishes of Kingston, Port-Royal, and St. Andrew, will be about 2500l. per annum.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) October* 15.

Flour, from the expectation of a sudden decrease in the supply of plantains, &c. has advanced 15 per cent in value. It was at first hoped that the destruction of vegetable provision was not extensive, but we fear the late gale was more widely diffusive of mischief among the articles of negro food than could be estimated at the moment in which it operated.

During the late dry weather the caterpillars destroyed several fields of corn in the neighbourhood of Port Henderson. The seasonable rains, however, which have fallen, providentially interposed to prevent further mischief.

BOSTON, *November* 2.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Guadaloupe to his friend in this town, dated October 2, 1790.*

"The commotions run high in Martinique, there has been already several skirmishes, in which a number of persons have been killed on each side; the news we shall receive from that quarter after this date must be interesting, for M. de Chabral, colonel of the regiment of Martinique, is now in the country with his troops and two or three thousand citizens from the capital, he has likewise with him six hundred men from the regiment of Guadaloupe, this excellent officer has marched on with his men in pursuit of Mr. Damas to *Gros Morne*, where the latter has made a stand with his adherents, consisting of planters, mulattoes and a considerable number of negro slaves. I know not what will be the result, I can only observe that each party is firm against the other, and to such a degree that neither will hearken to any proposals of accommodation.—The prisoners who have fell into the hands of the mulattoes have experienced the most inhuman and barbarous treatment, their eyes have been torn out, their hands cut off and then castrated, and finally their hamstrings cut—indeed savages have never perpetrated more horrid deeds. God knows, when peace will be restored!

"In this place M. de Clugny has been guarded for three weeks together, by the citizens at Basseterre, to which place deputies have been sent from *Grand terre*, requesting his release, which they have been successful enough to obtain—he is now at liberty and attends to the affairs of his government—he was treated in this manner for a suspicion of his having, it is said, endeavoured to obtain supplies for M. Damas, to whom he positively refused, telling him he had need of them himself; the correspondence of these two generals, has been, in fact, proved—that of the general of Guadaloupe was found to be innocent."

DUTCH QUILLS.

A correspondent observes, with much satisfaction, the increase of American manufacture; he finds that the clarifying quills (commonly called Dutch quills, when so clarified) is now carried on in this metropolis; and if it was encouraged by the general use of them in our schools and counting-houses, it would prevent sending considerable sums of money to foreign parts for that article.

Your correspondent would further remark, that he finds, by repeated trials, that the quills manufactured here, are so well cleared from oleaginous substance, contained in them when new from the wing, as those from Europe.

He would just hint to the manufacturer, that his quills would appear to greater advantage, if he would sort them before he puts them in bundles—and that

he would clarify only three quills in a wing, viz. the second, third and fourth—for all besides are not fit for use.

WINDSOR, *(Vermont) October* 19.

In the course of the last winter, a large body of snow, sliding from the roof of a large house in Cavendish, belonging to Mr. Baldwin, fell upon and covered a goose which was under it about four feet deep. The owner of the goose, thinking it killed, took no care to get it out, but to their great surprise, on the fourteenth day after the accident, the goose was heard to make a noise under the snow, when it was dug out alive.—It appeared that the warmth of the goose's body had thawed the snow to about the circumference of half a bushel, in which she could move about, the inside of which was encrusted with a hard ice: with her breath she had also thawed a small hole, through which the sound was heard which caused her being taken out. This is a matter of fact, and can be proved by a number of people.

ALBANY, *November* 4.

The following important information has been handed to us by a gentleman on whose veracity we can depend—

The legislature of Vermont have resolved to pay to the state of New-York, *thirty thousand* dollars, agreeably to the first proposition contained in the declaration of the commissioners of this state, appointed to declare the consent of the legislature thereof, that a certain territory within the jurisdiction of the state of New-York be erected into a new state, of the 7th of October last; in consequence whereof, all rights and titles to lands within the state of Vermont, under grants of the late colony of New-York, or from the state of New-York (except where such grants were intended as confirmations of those from New-Hampshire) cease and determine. The legislature have also resolved, that a convention be called for taking into consideration the constitution of the United States—the members to be elected in December, and the convention to meet the first week in January—The legislature have adjourned to meet again on the first Thursday in January, for the purpose (we suppose) of choosing senators, and affixing the time and manner of electing representatives to congress.

AMERICAN OATMEAL.

*Nov.* 8. Ephraim Hudson, Esq; of Cherry-valley, in the county of Montgomery, in this state, has lately erected a mill for the hulling of oats, which will hull and prepare for grinding 300 bushels a-day; and Mr. Hudson informs us, he is able to make oatmeal equal to the best imported from Europe.

NEW-YORK, *November* 11.

By the brig Pallas, captain Towne, arrived at Boston, which left cadiz the 10th of September, we learn that the Spanish fleet had returned into port four days previous to that date, and that the expectations of war were lessened.

The ship Charlotte, is arrived at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, in 33 days from Biddiford, in England—by her we learn, that the English fleet had returned into port before she sailed.

*Nov.* 15. Monsieur Volney, the great traveller, and whose voyage to the Holy Land, and other parts of Asia, has given the world so much pleasure in its perusal, is now a member of the national assembly of France. Remarkable was his sentiment when in giving his opinion on the great question of granting a complete liberty to the press in France, under their renovated government, he observed as follows——"As in ships, said he, inhabited by a great number of people, where there is a constant and fatal tendency to putrefaction, it becomes absolutely necessary, in order to preserve health, to fumigate, scrape, sprinkle with vinegar, and convey a constant supply of fresh air, by every means possible, into the interior parts, between and below the decks; in like manner every government, even in the most free, there is a similar strong tendency of those in office towards despotism and tyranny.—The liberty of the press is, in this case, the great ventilator, the salutary vinegar, the busy scraping iron, and the searching fumigation—It is this that will, in future, preserve our political health in particular; and I will be bold to say, that in any kingdom, even the most extensive, where the people can read and write, and there is a press absolutely and sacredly free—there the monster of tyranny cannot enter—the poisonous serpent will not be able to breathe—she must either sicken and die, or depart into those realms and regions whose atmosphere is more congenial to her own nature."

*Extract of a letter from Shelburne, October* 19.

"This place seems to be hardly recovering from the many disadvantages it has long lain under, notwithstanding the various supposed encouragements with which we have been favoured. Where the soil of a country is not a source of wealth within itself, independent of other circumstances, scarcely any thing but villages and diminutive sea-ports can be the consequence. To remedy, in some degree, the evils nature has rivetted upon the face of the country, a number of gentlemen have some time since established an agricultural society at Halifax, which, it is expected, will be productive of the most salutary effects to the whole province.

"In our neighbourhood it has been of service already; the inhabitants frequently converse now about farming, and the best method of improving their practice. We have now upwards of forty thousand inhabitants in this province, which, by means of the improvements offered by this society, will soon be, for the most part, advantageously employed. The soil of Nova-Scotia (and I speak it from knowledge and experience) is, notwithstanding its natural barrenness in many parts, capable, by well directed industry, not only to supply its own inhabitants with bread, and every other other species of food in abundance, but also to furnish a large surplusage for exportation. It is really disgraceful, as well as ruinous, that when placed in so fertile a soil, we should be dependent upon foreigners for bread—some there are indeed amongst us, who seem to wish to continue us in that dependence, and keep us in a torpid inactive state, without any attempt to assist ourselves, when at the same time it is fully in our power. What is truly shameful is, that we actually import, at the price foreigners please to put upon it, the bread consumed in our fisheries; and hence one cause of the very high price of labour, which must ever bear a proportion to the price of victuals.—In the article of fish it is certain we are undersold in foreign markets, notwithstanding our superior advantages in carrying on the fisheries. The importation of live stock and fresh beef from your American states is really injurious to us—but this branch of trade is much on the decline, and if our farmers will but exert themselves the traffic will drop off itself."

REMARKABLE INSCRIPTION.

At a seat belonging to the family of the late lord Anson, near the town of Ipswich, in England, and by a public road, stands upon a pedestal the carved lion ship head former belonging to the Centurion, a man of war of 60 guns, in which his lordship circumnavigated the globe in the well known expedition of 1740. In his paw the lion (which was placed here soon after his lordship's return) holds a brass plate, on which are engraved, in large letters, the following lines:

"Stop, traveller, and your journal shew,
I think I've been as far as you,
In every clime, through each degree,
Anson and I have plough'd the sea,
Made journies equal to the sun's,
On distant oceans fought the Dons,
Torrid and frigid zones have pass'd,
And safe arriv'd on shore at last,
In ease and dignity appear,
HE in the house of lords—I here!"

From the prodigious number of Europeans, as well as not a few American vessels, that have long been in the habit of frequenting the northern polar seas for the sake of taking whales, and other fish, for the production of oil, those animals have of late years become comparatively scarce. The demand for oil, which is indispensable, has now put many of the adventurous owners of ships in the four eastern states upon sending their vessels to the southern extremity of the globe for this purpose, where, especially from the fiftieth to the sixtieth degrees of latitude, whales are from experience known to abound, besides (on the shores) seals, sea-lions, and other aquatic animals, that are capable of yielding this article in a proportionate abundance. Several vessels have sailed from the ports of the eastern states, since the beginning of August, on this voyage, most of which are expected to return the latter end of next summer, or the beginning of autumn.

We are informed that the works of the late celebrated Dr. Franklin are now in the press at London, to which is prefixed his life; the far greater part of which has been written by himself. Another copy of the same, it is said, is speedily to be put to press in Philadelphia, for the better accommodation of that numerous host of readers in America, who cannot otherwise than anxiously wish for a complete collection of the works of this great man, which have hitherto been in a loose and scattered condition; and there is reason to fear, many of them, especially manuscripts, entirely lost by the ravages of the late war.

A New-London paper of the 29th ult. mentions three wonderful productions in that neighbourhood, yea four, which are of extraordinary size, viz. a squash seed in the garden of Mr. Jonathan Southmayd that produced 200 squashes; a pumpkin, in the garden of Mr. Joel Atkins, weighing 140lb. One cabbage stock, in the garden of captain Timothy Star, jun. that bore three heads of good size; and an apple, belonging to the printer of the Middletown Gazette, that weighs 20 ounces.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the county of York, (Massachusetts) to his friend in Portland, dated October* 23, 1790.

"On Friday last I regulated my clock by a meridian line that I supposed pretty right—and by observing the same again on Saturday noon, I found it had not sensibly varied; such observations as the clouds permitted were made, respecting the lunar eclipse on Friday evening as are enclosed. The penumbra, which always attends a lunar eclipse, renders it difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the beginning or end of these phœnomena with that exactness as the transit of Venus or Mercury on the solar disk, or even the eclipses of the sun. One or two of the almanacks of the current year, mention the solar eclipse of the 6th day of November next, as *invisible*, but I conjecture, that as the moon is at or near its perigee, and the apparent diameter of the moon consequently larger, that notwithstanding the great northerly latitude of the moon at the time of the conjunction, a small part of the sun's northern limb will by the moon be obscured to us in this high northern latitude perhaps *two* or *three digits*. The time must be between twelve and one, if visible, and the first appearance will be on N. W. limb. I have not calculated an eclipse these many years, nor do I think my other avocations will permit me to do it prior to the time; I wish you, if the weather be fair, to look out—half a digit will be visible to the naked eye; a piece of common window glass smoked over a candle on one side, will prevent the eye's being injured by looking at the naked blazing sun; or a glass that is commonly used by sailors with Hadly's Quadrant, may be preferable; the beginning and end of these appearances may in clear weather be determined within a few seconds of time; a *small dent* seems to be made at first in the solar disk, and keeps increasing until the middle of the transit, which is when the centre of the dent or obscuration is in a perpendicular position to the horizon, after which it decreases in the same manner it began."

*The observations referred to in the foregoing Letter are the following:*

"The clouds prevented a very accurate observation of the late lunar eclipse last evening.

"But at 6h. 21m. it was evident to the naked eye that the north-eastern limb of the moon had entered the earth's shadow. At 9h. 9m. 30s. apparent time, the same began to emerge, it being then quite clear, and at 10h. 17m. there appeared a full recovery of light on the S. W. limb."

PITTSBURGH, *October* 30.

*Extract of a letter from Andrew Elliott, Esquire, to his friend in this town, dated Presque Isle, October* 11, 1790.

"I yesterday completed the survey of the territory annexed to the state of Pennsylvania, after much difficulty and hardship. The land contained in this survey is generally good, and from its peculiar situation an important object to the state. The Indians did not appear to be well disposed towards the execution of our business, but after a treaty and receiving some small presents, accompanied with rum and tobacco, permitted us to go on."

*Nov.* 6. No authentic accounts have yet been received from the troops out on the expedition, but there are a great many different reports through the country. As soon as we receive any account that may be depended on, we shall undoubtedly publish it for the information of our readers.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 13.

*Extract of a letter from New-London, (Connecticut) November* 3.

"We have nothing new to tell you that is either important or agreeable.—Our vessels are continually returning from the French West-Indies with little more than ballast, being in numerous instances disappointed of their cargoes of sugar and molasses, by the disturbances in the islands, and those heart burnings of the people, which are destructive to their agriculture. Many of our trading vessels are now lying in several of the ports of Hispaniola, waiting to be loaded, and at an expence which it is feared must be ruinous to their voyages. As to domestic news, we have nothing to tell you."

*Extract of a letter from a member of the legislature of the state of Vermont, to his friend in Bennington, in that state, dated October* 19.

"Business at present goes on slowly: probably it will last us three weeks longer: I have no doubt but the terms offered by New-York will be accepted of, and a convention called this session."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in this city, dated June* 27.

"Nothing material has occured since my last letter of the 19th of March past, I have continued to enjoy a good state of health, and have met with as much success as the circumstance of the time would permit. The misfortune of the planters in having four-fifths of their last crop of tobacco refused by the king, has affected every body, and caused a greater stagnation of business than has ever been known before; however, I am in hopes to make my voyage profitable. I am yet unable to say when I shall be at liberty to return; but expect to accomplish it next spring—at least no exertions on my part shall be wanting.

"I am just returned from the Natchez, an English settlement, subject to the Spaniards, about 300 miles from this place. The land is high, uneven, and well timbered; the soil very fertile, and the climate favourable to every thing but wheat which is mildewed by the damps that arise from the amazing quantity of contiguous low land, that is annually covered many feet with water, by the rising of the river, which is seldom less than forty feet. The west side of the Mississippi is subject to these inundations from its mouth, many hundred miles upwards; and westward over a large tract of country. The east side, on which Orleans is situated, is banked from about 10 leagues below the city up to Balton Rouge, which is a point of high land jutting on the river for a little distance, then retiring, approaches the river again in a circular direction, forming large tracts of valuable cyprus swamp. Here you find a fort and garrison, at which travellers stop to shew their passports to the commandant.

"Many of the planters are wealthy, live well, and drink good wine; they are the most hospitable, friendly people, I have ever met with, mostly Virginians. Their chief attention is directed to the culture of tobacco and corn, and the raising of cattle; it is not unscustomary for a planter to have 3 or 400 calves every year. They pay no taxes of any kind, and, independent of their having no share in government, are a very free people. Governor Guioso presides over the Natchez district, and although appointed by the court, yet he is inferior, and subject to have his conduct investigated by the governor of this place; his absence is supplied by a commandant, who is generally an officer of distinction. I have the honour of being acquainted with Guioso, and find him an amiable man.

"They have some good streams, supplied with a variety of fish, larger of their kind than yours. The cat-fish of the river weighs from 80 to 120lb. Their wells are remarkably deep—from 100 to 150 feet, yet the water is not as cool as that which flows from our common springs.

"They have plenty of peaches, figs, plumbs, blackberries, straw-berries, grapes, &c. a few apples, but no pears or cherries—their woods abound with deer

and turkies in season, bears, tygers and wolves—their waters with a variety of wild fowl, not equal in quality to yours, serpents of many kinds, lizards, &c. the rattle and water moccason, extremely venomous; the first of these grow remarkably large, and the latter is noted for its virulency. They have most of the birds common to the states—with others not found there, as the parroquets, &c.

"There is a report prevalent here that a company of Americans under the sanction of a grant from North-Carolina, is about making a settlement at the Yazous, a part of the territory claimed by the Spaniards, and that Mr. Hastings, from India, has empowered an agent to purchase 100,000 acres of the land—government appears to have noticed it."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Natchez, to his friend in this city, dated June 8.*

"I must first give you a short description of this place. It is called a town, though there are but about one dozen of houses in it, the most of which are very indifferent; there is a fort and Spanish garrison of about one hundred men; the country very thinly inhabited; building not fit for stables; land not very fertile and badly watered, and the inhabitants poverty struck, except a few individuals.

"Meat is at 2s. ten 8 dollars, sugar 3s. 6d. per pound, each, and every other article of the kind in proportion, except flour, which is as low as five dollars per barrel, owing to the large quantity that came down the river last spring. Price of dry goods, enormous. Shoeing a horse 5 dollars. Washing, 1s. per shirt, &c.

"You would conclude from these prices that money must be plenty; but I assure you it is not the case. There is not a single dollar to be seen—every thing is bought upon credit, and never paid for."

STATE of VERMONT.

WHEREAS in the opinion of this legislature the future interest and welfare of this state render it necessary that the constitution of the United States of America, as agreed to by the convention at Philadelphia on the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1787, with the several amendments and alterations, as the same has been since established by the United States, should be laid before the people of this state for their approbation:

It is hereby enacted, by the general assembly of Vermont, That the first constable in each town shall warn the inhabitants who are entitled to vote for representatives in general assembly, in the same manner as they warn freeman's meetings, to meet in their respective towns, on the first Tuesday of December next, at ten o'clock, forenoon, at the several places fixed by law for holding the annual elections; and when so met, they shall proceed in the same manner as in the election for representatives, to choose some suitable person from each town to serve as a delegate in a state convention, for the purpose of deliberating upon, and agreeing to, the constitution of the United States, as now established; and the said constable shall certify to the state convention the person so chosen in manner aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the persons so elected to serve in state convention as aforesaid, do assemble and meet on the first Tuesday in January next, at Bennington, in the county of Bennington, then and there to deliberate upon the aforesaid constitution of the United States, and if approved of by them, finally to assent to and ratify the same in behalf and on the part of the people of this state, and make report thereof to the governor for the time being, to be by him communicated to the president of the United States, and the legislature of this state.

State of Vermont, Secretary's Office,
October 27, 1790.

THE preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, October 27.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, Sec'ry.

## ANNAPOLIS, *Nov.* 25.

To the WRITER of a Piece signed A FREEMAN.

[*See the Maryland Gazette, No.* 2287.]

YOU are a great stickler for liberty. I applaud all virtuous intentions. You like most writers on the subject of manumission, have readily pointed out the inconveniencies of the slavery of the Africans. It has been a curse on the southern states, and seems likely to be entailed on them for some time to come. How did the evil commence? The British merchants first introduced it among us for their own pecuniary advantage. The planters bought as a convenience in helping to clear their lands. These slaves became in some states, then colonies, of equal estimation in law to landed property, and was deemed real estate so long as life lasted.—You ought to have lived at the time of the first importations of these people. Your eloquence and industry might have prevented the evil from growing to any enormous degree. As the evil came among us slowly, and became incorporated into our government, so must it be done away, almost as gradually as it came on. Point out, if you please, some mode or other. To do this great work would, in my opinion, puzzle old Lycurgus himself, could he rise from the dead. You could not, with propriety, set them all loose among us at once. I could instance several cases where unavoidable poverty and ruin would ensue to white inhabitants, if such a mode was adopted. A man dies, for instance, possessed of several slaves. He gives his land to a son or sons, but having daughters to provide for, he leaves each of them a number of negroes, according to his circumstances, for the support of those daughters. Their hire, with the industry of their mistresses, yields a competency for the support of all. Some of the girls have their education to finish. Take away their support, and you leave them to the world as beggars. Many other instances of both sexes might be produced, where the same damage would be done. Has the world, or any government whatever, been clear of slavery so far back as history can be traced? The negative is clear. You and I are slaves to the laws of our country, that is, we are bound by those laws, and must obey.—We have a privilege of voting for law-makers. This is denied to the Africans on the soundest policy.

I will now risk a proposition for a gradual abolition of slavery, and shall take the liberty of using the language of enacting clauses commonly made use of in our laws.

Be it enacted, That all children of slaves, born after the passing of this act, shall be free at the age of years: That the master or mistress of any family where they happen to be born, shall treat them in the same manner with orphan white children, as the law directs: That in case the said masters or mistresses should refuse this trust, trouble and expence, the several courts of the state shall bind them out until they arrive at the age of years aforesaid, in the same manner with orphan white children born free.

Much more must be added, but I leave that to greater genius's. I am not one of the number.

The horrid picture of the ill treatment of slaves, so well drawn by you, I had hoped, and still hope, is done away by the mildness of the Christian religion. But tyrants may be found. Although christians of all denominations seem to flourish now, more than formerly, I look on a tyrant among them to be out of the pale of christianity.—Believe me, I am a friend to liberty, humanity and christianity. I have had some opportunities of seeing these same black fellows in many instances, much happier than their masters and mistresses. Unhappily for them, their greatest advocates for manumission, have been a set of men that had very little of such property to lose. Perhaps none. They never considered the political state of the union, with respect to the southern states, otherwise I presume they would not have proposed a matter that might tend to create confusion, without, at the same time, proposing a preventative. Much more could I write on this subject, but I hate prolixity. I remain

A TRUE FRIEND TO THE UNION.

November 17, 1790.


PRINCE-GEORGE's County, ss.

# TO BE SOLD,
## BY AUCTION,

On the premises, the first WEDNESDAY in JANUARY next, if fair, if not the next fair day, pursuant to a decree from the high court of chancery, to satisfy the creditors of JOHN EVERSFIELD, late of the county aforesaid, deceased,

THE REAL ESTATE of the said JOHN EVERSFIELD, being part of a tract of LAND called BROOKFIELD, containing 180 acres, lying in the county aforesaid, and situate on Patuxent river, within a mile of the port of Nottingham. The land is level and rich, has a sufficient quantity of wood to support it, and some meadow ground may be made; there are two tenements on said land. Also, a lot of GROUND in Nottingham, on which is a dwelling house. The purchaser or purchasers to give bonds with approved securities for paying the consideration money, with interest, at three equal annual payments, reckoning from the time of sale. Such creditors of the said John Eversfield who have not already exhibited their claims in the chancery court, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and lodge them with the subscriber, or transmit them to the chancery court aforesaid.

3w THOMAS GANTT, Trustee.

November 15, 1790.

# To be SOLD,

THAT valuable PLANTATION near this city, lately the property of Mr. *Thomas Rutland*, deceased, containing 753¾ acres.—For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, living in Annapolis.

CHARLES CARROLL,
of CARROLLTON.

November 15, 1790.

# Alexandria Beer.

I HAVE just received a Quantity of this highly esteemed *Beer*, which, in order to accommodate the Citizens of Annapolis, I will sell either by the Barrel or Gallon.

William Alexander.

# NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, on any of my lands, as many persons have frequently committed trespasses under pretence of hunting.

CHARLES STEUART.

Annapolis, November 24, 1790.

# JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has just to hand, and for SALE, by the Quarter-Cask or Gallon,

—A Considerable Assortment of—

# OLD WINES,

—VIZ.—

LONDON Particular, six years old; Sherry, Lisbon, Calcavela and Red Port, five years old; White Port, fourteen years old; and Teneriffe of different qualities.—LIKEWISE, Old Spirit, and three years old Peach Brandy, West-India Rum, and Holland's Gin; Hyson, Congo, and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Loaf and Muscovado Sugars—To be SOLD low for Cash, State or Continental Certificates.

## For SALE,---Likewise,

At my late Brother's STORE,

A large and general assortment of fall and other GOODS, which will be disposed of on very low terms, little more than cost and charges, for Cash or Certificates, as above.—Old customers to the store, and other friends, in want of goods, will find it to their interest to apply soon.

CASH given for all kinds of State & Continental Certificates.

Annapolis, Novemb r 25, 1790.

## For SALE,

*An ELEGANT*

# CHARIOT,

*And a PAIR of*

# Bay GELDINGS.

*Inquire of the Printers.*


In CHANCERY, OCTOBER Term, 1790.

THE several persons to whom hath been committed, by this court, the care, custody, and charge of ideots or lunatics, and of their respective estates, having all given bond for the true and faithful discharge of the trusts in them respectively reposed, and for rendering an account to this court, when required, of the produce of the respective estates, and the expenditures thereof—It is this twenty-second of November, 1790, adjudged and ordered, by the chancellor, that each of the said several persons do return a full account of the estate, real and personal, to him committed, and of the profits and expenditure thereof, supported by proper vouchers; and that he likewise report the state and condition of the ideot or lunatic committed to his care. It is likewise adjudged and determined by the chancellor that a particular order in the premises shall be made, and regularly served on any of the said several persons who shall not, by the second Tuesday in February next, comply with this general order, which is directed to be inserted in the public news-papers of the state of Maryland.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.


St. Mary's county, Leonard-town.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation some time in May last, a stray MARE, which appears to be three years old, about thirteen hands high, neither docked nor branded, has a small white star in her forehead, and small piece out of the under part of the left year. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

w3 BENEDICT SPALDING.


## St. John's College.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN's COLLEGE, on the 14th day of November, 1790, the following RESOLUTIONS were entered into—

1st. RESOLVED, That at the next quarterly meeting on the second Tuesday of February next, this board will proceed to elect a vice-principal, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 35ol. current money, to be paid quarterly.

The duty of the vice-principal being to teach, in conjunction with the principal, the higher classics in the Latin and Greek languages, the mathematics, as that science is usually taught in colleges, together with natural and moral philosophy and logic, it is expected that none will apply but those who are well skilled in the above branches of learning. And as the good character and morals of the applicant are esteemed of essential consequence by the board, sufficient testimonials of these must be produced, otherwise the application will not be attended to.

2d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will proceed to elect an usher to the grammar-school of St. John's college, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

3d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will likewise proceed to elect a master of the French language, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

In these, as in the former instance, those who apply must be furnished with evidences of a fair character, which, with ability to discharge the duties of their departments, will determine the board in their choice.

NICH. CARROLL, Pres. pro tem.

JUST IMPORTED, by
JOHN PETTY, and CO.
In the ELEANOR and VIRGINIA to Patowmack,
CERES and HARMONY to Baltimore,
From LONDON,
A GENERAL ASSORMENT OF
**Fall & Winter GOODS,**
Which will be SOLD, on the moſt REASONABLE TERMS, for
CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE,
At their ſtores at Queen-Anne and Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent, and Port-Tobacco, on Patowmack—Where a reaſonable advance will be made in GOODS and CASH to thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to conſign their TOBACCO to Meſſieurs YATES, PETTY and YATES, in LONDON. 6w 6X

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, from off the race-ground at Bladenſburg, a bright bay HORSE, 14 or 15 hands high, about nine years old, has a few ſaddle ſpots, carries his tail on one ſide, has no perceivable brand. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and will deliver him to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis, ſhall receive thirty ſhillings reward, and if ſtolen, three pounds for the horſe and thief.
Nov. 9, 1790. 3X Wm. SEWALL.

Annapolis, November 4, 1790.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM YELDELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the 14th day of January, 1791, that the ſame may be ſettled; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to the deceaſed to make immediate payment, ſo that the eſtate may be finally cloſed on the day above mentioned, by 8w
JOHN JARVIS, Adminiſtrator de bonis non,
3 with the Will annexed.

# THOMAS PRYSE,
## Saddler and Harneſs-Maker,
ANNAPOLIS,

INFORMS his old cuſtomers, and the public in general, that he continues to make and ſell every article in the SADDLING and HARNESS-MAKING BUSINESS in the neweſt faſhion, and on the loweſt terms.

He has now on hand a handſome aſſortment of women's and men's beſt ſaddles, ſaddle-clothes, ſaddle-bags, bridles, cheiſe and phaeton harneſs, cart and waggon ditto—all which he is determined to ſell at the Baltimore prices, and warranted as neat and as good in quality—He lines, paints and repairs, all kinds of carriages in the neateſt and beſt manner. He returns his thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to employ him, and hopes for a continuance of their favours.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the above buſineſs, a BOY about fourteen years of age.

To be SOLD as above, a neat CHAISE and HARNESS complete, with a top—cheap for CASH. 9

*Anne-Arundel county, October 16, 1790.*

*Curſed be he that removeth his neighbour's landmark, and all the people ſhall ſay, AMEN.*——
Deuteronomy, ch. 28, ver. 18.

SOME time in the year 1779, or 1780, I commenced a ſuit of treſpaſs and ejectment, in the general court of the weſtern ſhore, againſt a certain James Howard, ſon of Henry, of Anne-Arundel county, whoſe land adjoined to mine.—The ſaid Howard pretended to claim part of my land, by the deed he claimed under, wherein the beginning was deſcribed to be at a certain heap of ſtones, made by his ſaid father Henry: on running the lines of my land, in the year 1750, or thereabouts, the ſaid James died before the ſuit was ended, after his death it went off the docket. I have very lately diſcovered that the aforeſaid deed, by which the ſaid Howard claimed part of my land, has been eraſed, and the beginning altered from the aforeſaid heap of ſtones to a red oak tree within my lines, from the ſaid heap of ſtones about 75 or 80 yards. If he the ſaid James could have eſtabliſhed his boundary at ſaid red oak, he would have taken the water of my land, ſecured him from the treſpaſs, taken away my improved meadow, thrown my lines to the ſouth-weſt into a worn out old field, not worth one ſhilling per acre, and made me a treſpaſſer, for which he had a ſuit againſt me at the ſame time. I have alſo examined the records of the county wherein his deed was recorded, and find that the ſaid record is alſo eraſed, and the beginning made at the ſaid red oak inſtead of the aforeſaid heap of ſtones—Part of the letter S, on the county records, is ſtill perceivable——NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, to paſs a law to amend the ſaid records and deed agreeable to the original grant to the ſaid James.
6 REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.
By order, A. GOLDER, clk.
November 6, 1790. 3

*Maryland, September 16, 1790.*

*By virtue of a deed of truſt, by Mr.* Gerard Blackiſton Caulfin, *of Charles county, to me, will be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, on the 7th day of December next*——

THIRTY-NINE NEGROES, men, women and children, among them are ſome valuable carpenters and houſe ſervants; alſo, a tract of LAND, containing about 918 acres, binding on the river Patowmack, at the mouth of Port Tobacco creek, in Charles county. The land will be ſold in two parts, one containing about 535, and the other about 383 acres:—On the firſt is a very large genteel dwelling houſe, with every other neceſſary houſe for a family, tobacco houſes, corn houſe, negro quarters, a garden, well paled in, and a conſiderable orchard of apple, peach, and other fruit-trees; and on the other a dwelling houſe for an overſeer, a large negro quarter, a tobacco houſe, corn houſe, and a blackſmith's dwelling houſe and ſhop. This land is good for corn, tobacco, wheat and graſs, pleaſantly ſituated, within four miles of Port-Tobacco, in a good neighbourhood; both parts command a very extenſive proſpect of Patowmack river, Port-Tobacco creek, and the adjacent country of Virginia, as well as Maryland. Two years credit will be given, paying the intereſt annually; good perſonal ſecurity muſt alſo be given by the purchaſers with a lien on the real property. The ſale will be at the overſeer's houſe, and continue until all is ſold. A plot of the land may be ſeen by applying to me in Piſcataway, in Prince-George's county.

A deed will be immediately made to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given.
10 ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

# LOTTERY:

THE proprietor of which has for his object the diſpoſal of a very valuable PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, or thereabouts, of choice land, beautifully and conveniently ſituated on the river Severn, within five miles of Annapolis, and eighteen of Baltimore-town, valued for the fertility of its ſoil, being adapted to every ſpecies of country produce.—There is about one hundred acres of ſaid land cleared, and under good fence, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, with ſome uſeful out offices, a good orchard in full bearing, and a fine ſtream of water running through the ſame. The remainder of ſaid land abound with heavy hickory, black oak and walnut.

It muſt be obvious to every perſon, that this ſcheme holds out more advantages to adventurers than any yet offered to the public, as no ſum is ſunk, but the purchaſe of ſaid plantation, which ſum conſtitutes the capital prize.

The proprietor further aſſures the public, that the ſaid plantation, together with the houſe and out offices, coſt him one hundred and fifty pounds, and upwards, over and above the ſum annexed to it in the ſcheme; and pledges himſelf to make a good and lawful title of ſaid land to the fortunate adventurer as ſoon as the drawing of ſaid lottery is over; the remainder of the prizes to be paid as ſoon as drawn. The title-deed to be ſeen by applying to
RICHARD BURLAND.

## SCHEME.

| | | | Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | the ſaid plantation, valued at | 2700 |
| 2 | Ditto of | 100 Dollars each, are | 200 |
| 3 | Ditto | 50 Ditto, | 150 |
| 4 | Ditto | 40 Ditto, | 160 |
| 6 | Ditto | 30 Ditto, | 180 |
| 8 | Ditto | 20 Ditto, | 160 |
| 12 | Ditto | 10 Ditto, | 120 |
| 466 | Ditto | 5 Ditto, | 2330 |
| 502 | Prizes. | | 6000 |
| 998 | Blanks. | | |
| 1500 | Tickets, at four dollars each, are | | 6000 |

## MANAGERS.
In BALTIMORE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. William M'Laughlin, | Mr. Chriſtopher Raborg, |
| Mr. Charles Garts, | Captain Joſhua Barney, |
| Mr. James Somervell, | Mr. William Raborg, |
| Mr. William Gibſon, | Mr. Jacob Graybell, |
| Mr. Edward Pannell, | Mr. Standiſh Barry. |

ANNAPOLIS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. James Williams, | Mr. Frederick Grammar. |

Baltimore, September 6, 1790. 9

## NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber, a priſoner in Charles county gaol, intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to releaſe him from debts which he is unable to pay.
Sept. 20, 1790. 9X SMITH MIDDLETON.

CAME to the plantation of Mrs. SARAH MACGILL, in Anne-Arundel county, the 23d of October, two ſtray HORSES, one a black, about nine years old, has had the fiſtula, and is creſt fallen, and alſo hip-ſhotten, branded on the near buttock A, has gray hairs on his near hind leg a little above the ankle joint, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, two remarkable white ſpots near the root of his tail. The other a flea bitten gray, about fourteen hands high, ſhod all fours, is a natural trotter, and has no perceivable brand. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges. 3X w3

# *To be Sold,*
## A New Brick Houſe,
In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-ſtreet and Croſs-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Charles Stewart's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Clark's; there is alſo on the premiſes a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouſe, if neceſſary; alſo, ground ſufficient to make a good garden. The above houſe is well calculated for a ſtore, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Meſſieurs WALLACE and MUIR.
JOSEPH DOWSON.
December 9, 1789. 3d

To be SOLD, at this Printing-Office,
Price Nine Dollars,
THE late edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND, bound in ſheep—And alſo a few ſets of the LAWS ſince that publication, price eight dollars, in ſheets.——All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.—— 3

## SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th inſtant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks ſlow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, an old caſtor hat, carried with him ſome working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by
tf RICHARD WELLS.
Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 10

## NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to ſell the lands left to William and James Williams, by their father Joſeph Williams, for the benefit of the ſaid children.
ANNE WILLIAMS,
St. Mary's county, JAMES HEARD,
Aug. 30, 1790. 5X JAMES WILLIAMS.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit every day from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.
By order, T. PURDY, clk.
November 6, 1790. 3

## NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT ſundry of the inhabitants of Prince-George's county intend to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to empower the juſtices of the peace to levy a ſum of money for the purpoſe of building a gaol and gaol-yard in the ſaid county.
September 30, 1790. 9X

## TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on SATURDAY the 11th day of DECEMBER next, at the dwelling plantation of STEPHEN GARTRELL, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county,

A HEALTHY negro woman and child, a crop of corn and tobacco, ſome ſtock, and ſundry articles of houſehold furniture and plantation utenſils.—The terms will be made known at the day of ſale, by
CHARLES WHITE.
November 10, 1790. 2 3w

November 4, 1790.

## All perſons indebted to the eſtate

of WILLIAM LYLES, late of Calvert county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all who have claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in properly authenticated, to 2 w3
MARY LYLES, Executrix.

October 15, 1790.

JAMES MILLS, ſon of JOHN, of St. Mary's county, intends petitioning the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for a law to authoriſe the juſtices of the county aforeſaid, to aſſeſs a ſum of money yearly for his ſupport. 5X

Prince-George's county, November 1, 1790.

WHEREAS we have ſuffered conſiderable injury by perſons, who, under pretence of hunting, hath pulled down our fences and injured our ſtock; we hereby forewarn all perſons whatever from hunting on our plantations, with dogs or guns, or riding or walking through them, otherways than the main road, on any pretence whatever, without having firſt obtained leave, as we are determined to proſecute all offenders to the utmoſt rigour of the law.
WILLIAM T. GREENFIELD.
X B. MACKALL, 5th. 4

*Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.*